(1)

File No. 83/2/47-Public

Collection No.

1947.

Government of India
Home Department
Public Section

Endorsements

Pros. / Serial Nos.

Subject.

United Nations – Economic and Social Council – Agenda – Fourth Session.

Previous References.

Later References.

K
Sec 16/6/93

B.

F. 83/2/47-Public.

S-97 (Unbleached).

MGIPC—82—507 (Genl) MFP—(6862/A/M-387)—13-6-45—25,00,000.

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H.D. have some interest in (as in subsets 1)
items 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. possibly
15. 29. 30.

Should we hereby 2.2.47 a self contained note on each of these, any items which have caused notice of H.D.

31.1.47.

Reference Secy's note of the 31st ultimo above. The position is respect of the items with which Home Department is concerned is given is paras.2 to 9 below.

2. Item 15. Report of Social Commission. From informa enquiries from the External Affairs Department it is understood that this item refers to the Report of the Temporary Social Commission. In this connection attention is invited to notes on page 3 in F.563/5/46-Public.

3. Item 18. Report of Transport and Communications Commission. The question was recently raised in connectio with briefing the Indian Representative to this Commission. It was decided that no action need be taken by the Home Department for the present since an Expert Committee as envisaged in the resolution of the Council is already going to meet and a World conference will be called thereafter. It was also agreed (on an E.A.Dept.file) that no representative need be sent to the preliminary conference on passport and frontier formalities (F.40/47-Poll(E)).

4. Item 19. Report of Human Rights Commission and Item 20 General Assembly Resolution on draft declaration of Human Rights. Please see -

(i) Brief prepared by the C.R.Department for the Indian Delegate to the Human Rights Commission,

(ii) Note by H.M.,E.A.Deptt. to Mrs.Hansa Mehta,

and

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(3)

and (iii) D.S(PJ)'s note of 22/1/47 in linked file III.

5. Item 21. General Assembly Resolution on calling of International Conference on Freedom of Information. This subject is being dealt with by the I. & B. Deptt. cf. portion sidelined "A" in para. 13 of the C.R. Deptt. brief at p. 23 in linked file III.

6. Item 22. General Assembly resolution on crime of Genocide. Please see Mr. Trevelyan's note of 14/1/47 and D.S(PJ)'s note of 23/1/47 in E.A. Deptt. file below.

7. Item 23. Report of Statistical Commission. An inter-departmental meeting was held on the 7th January 1947 in the E.A. Deptt. to discuss the directions to be given to Prof. Mahalanobis, India's representative on the Statistical Commission. Notes on pages 3-5 in F.83/47-Public, may be seen in this connection.

8. Item 29. Report of the Population Commission. From informal enquiries from the E.A. Deptt. it seems that that Department has not yet received the report of the Commission. Attention is, however, invited to para. 2 of D.S(PJ)'s note of 30/1/47 on page 3 in F.83/47-Public.

9. Item 30. Report of the Commission on Status of Women. In this connection attention is invited to the following extract from E.A. Deptt's d.o. letter to Begum Hamid Ali, No. D.1913-CC/46, dated 19/10/46.

> "4. Until we have some indication of the scope of the matters to be discussed at the first session of the Commission it evidently is not easy to formulate anything in the nature of a "brief" for you, and indeed I myself am inclined to doubt if it will ever be possible to give you any very exact lines which Government would wish you to follow in the Commission's debates: the subject seems hardly one in which definite briefing is practicable or perhaps desirable. On this point however I am seeking the advice of Home and Political Departments (the latter in regard to the Indian States), since they are more concerned with the subject of the Commission than is the External Affairs Department."

Our file on the subject has been referred to the Legislative Department and it has not yet been decided whether the subject is for this or the Legislative Department.

10. From what is stated in the preceding paras. and the references mentioned therein it seems that this Department is not

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(9)

in a position at this stage to give briefs to the Indian Delegate on matters which ~~they~~ concern it.

A V Raman
1/2/47

1/2/47

[Linked files have been removed].

Sec'y

2/2/47

Jaswe

2.2.47

Sl. No(2) PS/Cons

DS.(PS) attended the meeting held on 5th February.

5/2/47

Sl. No (3)

Information. Home Department is concerned with the following briefs :—

11. Report of working group on reconstruction of devasted areas (Far East)
18(a). Report of Social Commission
19. Report of Transport and Communications Commission.
20. Report of Human Right Commission: Assembly Resolution on Draft Declaration of Human Rights.
21. Assembly Resolution on Crime of Genocide.
22. Report of Statistical Commission.
24. Report of Population Commission:
27. Report of Commission on Status of Women.

Andamans Section seems to be concerned to some extent with item 11 and POL(E) Secn. is concerned with item 19 mentioned above. The remaining items are for Pub. Secn. Relevant extracts have been placed in

The

(3)

in the respective files so far as the Pub - Secn. items are concerned. Andamans Secn. and PSR (E) Sn. may see with reference to items 11 and 19 respectively.

A V Raman
3.3.47

4/3/47
AS (E)
DS (PJ)

8/3/47

And Secn.
PSR (E) Sn.

mr. secn
8/3

Extracts of item no 11 from the brief has been taken. ~~Papers are with reference to item no 19.~~

PSR
5/3/47
5/3/47.

PSR (E) Section

An extract of relevant portions of Item 19 has been retained.

PSR
5/3

PSR
12.3.47

Public

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Serial (4) / pp 56-59 / cor.

Are we interested in any?

2/7

A.S.(C)

and 24/7

PP 56 to 81 / C

pp 61 to 81 / cor.

Serial No. (4) and (5) ~~etc~~

1. Please see Secretary's query re: Sri. (4) above. Serial (5) (2) has subsequently been received. The two are dealt together

2. The items mentioned in Serial 2 with which we are concerned are items No. 9 and 11. Brief has been already given re: item 9 (Visas). For item 11, please see linked file.

A V Raman
29.7.47

D.S.(P)

Yadav
29/7/47

A.S. (C)

Returned to Sec. (P) on 29/7

on 14/10

Mr. A/R 14/10.

B/15/X/47

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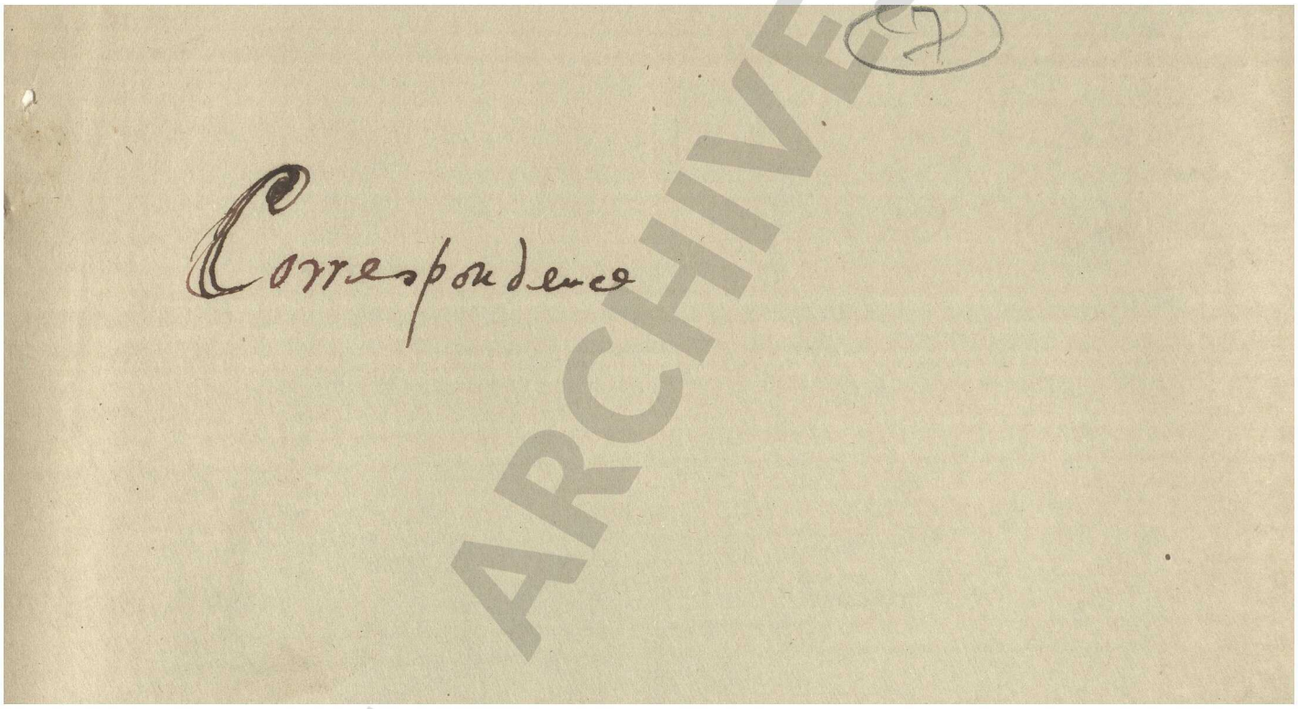

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Sl. No (1). Immediate

(8)

No.D.909-CC/47.

Government of India.

External Affairs Department.

Dated New Delhi 3, the 30th January 1947.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

There will be a meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on February 28th in New York. The provisional agenda is enclosed. A meeting will be held in the Committee Room of the External Affairs Department on Tuesday, February 4th, at which India's delegate to the Economic and Social Council, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, will be present. Departments in any way concerned with any of the items on the enclosed agenda are requested to send a representative to this meeting in order to discuss with Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar the issues involved. Representatives of the Departments are requested to bring with them any material in the way of briefs, background information, etc., which they wish to hand over to Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar. If Departments are only interested in one or two items, discussion will be arranged in such a way as to require the presence of the representatives of those Departments for as short a period as possible. I shall be glad to arrange for representatives of the Departments to attend at particular times if they wish to make such an arrangement by telephone (2182) in advance. It may not be possible to hold any further meetings with Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Departments are therefore requested to come prepared for a final discussion on the issues with which they are concerned. It is suggested that three issues of particular importance on which it is desirable that the Government's policy should be clarified in advance of the meeting of the Economic and Social Council are the following:

(i)/--------

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"(i) Government's attitude towards the proposed World Shipping Organization.

(ii) Government's attitude towards the proposals for the organization of the World Food Board.

(iii) Government's opinion whether commodity agreements relating to food should be supervised by the World Food Board or by the International Trade Organization."

Hallyday

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

To

A.E. Porter, Esq., C.I.E.,
Secretary, Home Department.

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(3) (10)

Provisional Agenda for the Fourth Session of the Economic and Social Council commencing in New York on 28.2.47.

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1. Adoption of Agenda.

2. Financial Regulation approved by Assembly providing for financial estimates in connection with Council resolutions.

3. Report of Narcotics Commission.

4. Assembly resolution on Narcotics.

5. Report of Coordination Committee.

6. Report of Economic and Employment Commission.

7. General Assembly Resolution on reconstruction of devastated areas, including questions of establishment of Economic Committees for Europe and for the Far East and survey of raw material resources.

8. Report of the Working Group on reconstruction of devastated areas (Far East).

9. General Assembly resolution on relief needs after the termination of U.N.R.R.A., report of Secretary General.

10. Report of F.A.O. Mission to Greece - item requested by FAO.

11. Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, resolution on International arrangements regarding industrial developments.

12. Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, resolution regarding commodity arrangements.

13. Report on Preparatory Commission of the F.A.O.

14. United States proposal for Conference on Resources Conservation and utilization.

15. Report of Social Commission.

16. General Assembly resolution on International Emergency Childrens Fund, report of Executive Board.

17. General Assembly resolution on transfer of U.N.R.R.A. welfare activities.

18. Report of Transport and Communications Commission.

19. Report of Human Rights Commission.

20. General Assembly resolution on draft declaration of Human Rights.

21. General Assembly resolution on calling of International Conference on Freedom of information.

22. General Assembly resolution on crime of Genocide.

23. Report of Statistical Commission.

24. Report of Secretary General on Sponsorship of World Statistical Congress.

25/-------

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25. Report of Committee on Negotiations with specialized agencies.

26. General Assembly resolution on agreements with specialized agencies.

27. Report of Council N.G.O. Committee.

28. General Assembly resolution on the activities of the Economic and Social Council - Parts B and C regarding consultation with category A Non-Governmental Organizations and their right to propose items for Agenda.

29. Report of Population Commission.

30. Report of Commission on Status of Women.

31. General Assembly resolution on expert advice to Member Governments.

32. General Assembly resolution on Housing.

33. General Assembly resolution on translation of the classics.

34. Questions affecting Council procedure and organization including -

A.- Arrangements for conferring with Security and Trusteeship Councils.

B.- Confirmation of Members of Commissions.

C.- Arrangements regarding alternates to members of Commissions.

D.- Calendar of Economic and Social Council meetings 1947.

E.- Question of Rapporteur of Council to General Assembly.

A paper regarding other General Assembly resolutions not requiring further Council action will be circulated separately.

Council Non-Governmental Organizations Committee is set for 25th February and Specialized Agencies Committee will meet during Council Session.

O.P.Sharma.

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Sl. No(2)

(12)

IMMEDIATE.

No.D.987-CC/47.

Government of India.

External Affairs Department.

Dated New Delhi 3, the 1st February 1947.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Subject:- Inter-Departmental meeting to discuss agenda for Economic and Social Council.

.....

Reference External Affairs Department Office Memoranda Nos. D.909-CC/47, dated 30th and 31st January 1947.

2. The Inter-Departmental meeting will now be held on 5th February 1947 at 10 A.M. as 4th February is a closed holiday. Matters relating to Food will be discussed between 10 A.M. and 10.45 A.M. as Secretary Agriculture Department has to leave at 10.45 A.M.

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

To

A.E. Porter, Esquire, CIE., ICS.,
Secretary, Home Department.

Sorry my sir. Should attend the meeting. File please below.

Sahy. Yes please

3-2-47.

DS(PJ)

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Sl. No (3)

(13)

No. F.5(7)-CC/47.

Government of India.

External Affairs Department.

Dated New Delhi 3, the 15th February 1947.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

A copy of the brief for the delegation to the Economic and Social Council, which has been circulated to the Members of the Cabinet, is forwarded for information of Departments of the Government of India.

H Venkatachar.

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Home Department.

"Mehta"
14/-

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SUMMARY FOR CABINET.

Brief for the Fourth Session of the Economic & Social Council beginning in New York on 28th February 1947.

.....

A meeting was held in the External Affairs Deptt. on February 5th at which representatives of the Departments concerned of the Govt. of India met Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and discussed with him in general the issues which will be raised at the forthcoming meeting of the Economic and Social Council.

pp 10-35 enclosed

Enclosed is a brief for the delegate, prepared on the basis of information supplied by Depts. and the discussions at the inter-departmental meeting. The brief must necessarily be general as the items cover a very wide field, and considerable discretion must be given to the delegation to take decisions on the basis of discussions in the Economic and Social Council in the light of their general knowledge of the Govt. of India's economic and social policy. Detailed notes on technical questions prepared by Depts. have been given to the delegation

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Agenda.

p 10 supra

1. Adoption of Agenda.

p 11 supra

2. Amendment of Rule of Procedure No.17 to correspond with New General Assembly Rule of Procedure No.87 regarding terms of office of Members.

p 12 supra

3. Election of President and Vice-Presidents.

p 13 supra

4. Financial regulation approved by Assembly providing for financial estimates in connection with Council regulations.

pp 14-15 supra

5. Report of Narcotics Commission and Assembly Resolution on Narcotics.

p 16 supra

6. Assembly Resolution on activities of Economic Social Council: Part B recommending that WFTU be given right to submit items for Provisional Agenda and Part C that all category a (non-Governmental Organisations) receive equal treatment.

ibid

7. Report of Council NGO Committee.

p 17 supra

8. Report of Secretary-General on the Coordination Committee.

pp 18-20 supra

9. Report of Economic and Employment Commission.

pp 21-22 supra

10. Assembly Resolution on Reconstruction of devastated areas, including questions of establishment of Economic Committees for Europe and for Far East, and survey of raw materials resources.

ibid
Ann. Item

11. Report of working group on reconstruction of devastated areas (Far East).

p 23 supra

12. Assembly Resolution on relief needs after termination of U.N.R.R.A. Report of Secretary-General.

p 24 supra

13. Report on F.A.O. Mission to Greece- item requested by FAO.

pp 25-26 supra

14. Report of Preparatory Committee of International Conference on Trade and Employment: Resolution relating to inter-Governmental consultation and action on commodity problems prior to establishment of international trade organisation.

p 27 supra

15. Ditto - Resolution on development.

pp 28-30 supra

16. Report of Secretary-General on Preparatory Commission of the F.A.O. Food and Agriculture Organisation

p 31 supra

17. United States proposal for Conference on resources conservation and utilization.

[E/563/5/46 Part 2] Part 3
pp 32-34 supra Ann. 8

18. (a) Report of Social Commission: (b) Assembly Resolution on international emergency children's Fund. Report of Executive Board of Fund: (c) Assembly Resolution on transfer of UNRRA Welfare activities: and Assembly Resolution on transfer of non-political functions of League of Nations.

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19. Report of Transport and Communications Commission.

20. Report of Human Rights Commission: Assembly Resolution on Draft Declaration of Human Rights, and Assembly Resolution on calling of International Conference on Freedom of Information.

21. Assembly Resolution on Crime of Genocide.

22. Report of Statistical Commission.

23. Report of Secretary-General on Sponsorship of World Statistical Congress.

24. Report of Population Commission.

25. Assembly Resolution on Agreements with specialized agencies.

26. Report of Committee on negotiations with specialized agencies.

27. Report of Commission on Status of women.

28. Assembly Resolution on expert advise to Member Governments.

29 Assembly Resolution on housing.

30. Assembly Resolution on translation of the classics.

31. Questions affecting Council Procedure and Organization: (A) Arrangements for conferring with Security and Trusteeship Councils, (B) Arrangements regarding alternates to Members of Commissions. (C) Confirmation of Members of Commissions. (D) Calender of Economic and Social meetings for 1947. (E) Question of Rapporteur of Council to General Assembly.

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32 General - Financial Obligations of India.

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(12) (10)

Item (1). Adoption of Agenda.

No comments are required.

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Item (2): Amendment of Rule of Procedure No. 17 to correspond with New General Assembly Rule of Procedure No. 87 regarding terms of office of Members.

The old Rule 17 is as follows:

"The President and Vice-Presidents shall hold office until their successors are elected at the first meeting of the Council following the next regular session of the General Assembly and shall be eligible for re-election."

The new General Assembly Rule 87 is as follows:

"The term of office of members shall begin on 1st January following their election by the General Assembly and shall end on 31st December following the election of their successors."

The Government of India support the amendment to the Rule in this sense subject to the proviso that the President and Vice-Presidents shall be eligible for re-election.

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(19)

Item (3) : Election of President and Vice-President.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar was elected as President of the Council at its first session. He will preside at the first meeting of the Council and there will then be a new election. It is probable that members will wish to rotate the Presidency among various countries. If however election to the Presidency of the Council for another term is virtually assured to Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar , the Government authorise him to accept it.

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(2)

Item (4). Financial regulation approved by Assembly providing for financial estimates in connection with Council resolutions.

The resolution provides that before any resolution involving expenditure from the United Nations funds is approved by a Council, that Council must have before it a report from the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the proposals with an estimate of costs. Government support this resolution

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Item (5): Report on Narcotics Commission and General Assembly's resolution on Narcotics.

The important questions dealt with by the Narcotics Commission were as follows:

(i) Restoration of the pre-war standard of control of Narcotics. India is already doing everything in her power to expedite this.

(ii) Abolition of opium smoking. British India has already abolished opium smoking with very few minor reservations. The Indian States have now followed suit and have undertaken to prohibit opium smoking in their territories also.

(iii) Limitation of the production of raw materials. The United States have been trying to obtain the agreement of all countries in Asia to the limitation of the production of opium and other drugs to medical and scientific purposes. Producing countries other than India either claim that their production is already so limited or have issued unqualified proclamations accordingly. The view of India has been that these proclamations mean nothing and that in fact there is a large amount of illicit opium production in and export from the countries which have issued the proclamations, particularly Turkey, Iran and China. Strong criticism was expressed against India on account of the appearance of Indian opium in illicit channels during the war; but the explanation given by the representative on the Commission of the reasons for this and the preventive action taken, dispelled the criticism. India can in fact point to a very good record of control, to steadily decreasing consumption and to a long history of co-operation with international opinion in the regulation of narcotics.

(b) In 1895 the per capita consumption was 1.65 grammes; but this had declined by 1925 to 1.1 grammes and by 1945 to .55 grammes. The present figures is even lower

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than the per capita consumption in the United States of America and is less than the figure of .60 grammes, which was regarded as reasonable by the League of Nations. Moreover the League of Nations figure assumes a 10% morphine content whereas Indian opium contains 9% of morphine, and India's consumption includes large quantities for veterinary use. The Government of India accept as their policy the prohibition of opium production except for medical and scientific use, and will give full effect to the policy which they have accepted at the earliest possible date compatible with effectiveness.

The Commission has proposed the holding of a conference which is unlikely to materialise until 1950, to discuss the whole question, and the collection of material in preparation for this conference meanwhile from all Governments. The Government of India accept this proposal of the Commission.

(iv) The General Assembly's resolution relating to the transfer of the functions of the League of Nations in relation to narcotics under various conventions to the United Nations. This has been achieved by the protocol signed on behalf of the Government of India by Mr. Justice Chagla during the last session of the General Assembly.

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Item (6): General Assembly resolution on the activities of the Economic and Social Council - Part B recommending that WFTU be given the right to submit items for the provisional agenda, and Part C that all category A non-Governmental Organisations receive equal treatment.

Item (7): Report of Council dealing with Non-Governmental Organisations.

The Non-Governmental Organisations which are divided into various categories are entitled to send observers to the public meetings of the Economic and Social Council, to circulate papers and to consult with the NGO Committee in regard to particular matters being dealt with by the Council. The General Assembly in its last session recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the World Federation of Trade Unions should be given the right to submit to the Council questions for insertion in the provisional agenda, in accordance with the procedure now applicable to specialised agencies.

No particular directions to the Delegation appear to be necessary on these items.

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Item (8). Report of Secretary General on the Co-ordination Committee.

This Committee is a Standing Committee of administrative officers consisting of the Secretary-General as Chairman and the corresponding officers of the Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations, for the purpose of ensuring the fullest and most effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

The Committee will meet just before the Council and its report will not be known to us. No brief is necessary.

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(25)

Item (9). Report of the Economic and Employment Commission.

The Commission finished its session on February 5th and its report has not yet been received. India's representative on the Commission was Mr. R.K. Nehru. The following items in the Commission's agenda are of importance:

(i) Consideration of the composition of the sub-commission on Economic Developments and the sub-commission on Employment and Economic Stability. A panel of four members consisting of the representatives of Belgium, India, Poland and the United States was appointed by the Commission to draw up the list of names for these sub-commissions. The election of members to the sub-commissions was however postponed till the next meeting of the commission. India is interested in obtaining membership of these sub-commissions, particularly of the first.

(ii) Consideration of the establishment of a Sub-Commission on the Balance of Payments. This is not a problem which interests India. Considerable fears have been expressed that the work of this sub-commission would entrench on the work of the International Monetary Fund and Bank. The Commission has decided to postpone the setting up of this sub-commission. This decision may be supported.

(iii) Consideration of the activities of the Commission and its relationship with Specialized Agencies and other Commissions, etc.

India is particularly interested in the work of the Commission in relation to development of less industrialized areas and in the obtaining of assistance from the United Nations for such development.

(iv) Consideration of a proposal to establish an International Code relating to foreign investments. India is interested in preventing methods of investment which might cause harmful and monopolistic control by foreign investors. India is also interested as an investing country. This proposal was originally made by China.

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The question was referred by the Commission to its sub-Commission on Economic Development. The Delegation should support the proposal to draft such a code.

There are a number of other important items in this Commission which are dealt with under separate items of the agenda for the Economic and Social Council and are therefore not discussed in relation to this item. The Economic and Employment Commission is a co-ordinating commission not primarily engaged in deciding questions of substance but in ~~arranging~~ determining how the questions of substance can best be decided by specialized agencies etc. No very important policy decisions are therefore likely to come up for consideration on the report of this Commission. India's chief interest in considering the work of this Commission is to ensure that the interests of the less developed countries are kept to the forefront in the consideration of action in the economic field by the United Nations and its subsidiary and related bodies. The United Nations and their Committees and Commissions usually and inevitably look upon most problems from the European and American angle, ie. from the view point of industrialized countries. Very often this is not the view point of backward and less developed countries. The important point to remember is that the rapid development of the less industrialized countries is essential not only in their interests but equally in the interest of world economy and of industrialized countries like the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. If India and other like countries remain as they are, the effect on the United Kingdom and U.S.A. will be serious. A rapidly developing India will provide a big market for capital goods. Not to industrialize India and other such countries would not only injure those countries and delay their progress but would injure the U.S.A. and United Kingdom economy seriously just when they require export markets in order to maintain some kind of equilibrium. This is not a question of favour or generosity to

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India, but sound commonsense and enlightened self-interest. It is not enough for the United Nations to say that equal opportunities will be given to all countries. Very special opportunities must be given to the backward and less industrialized countries. India's bargaining position in this matter is strong and the delegation should take full advantage of it.

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Item (10) General Assembly Resolution on reconstruction of devastated areas, including questions of establishment of economic Committees for Europe and for the Far East and survey of raw material resources.

Item (11) Report of the Working Group on reconstruction of devastated areas for Far East.

The General Assembly urged the members of the United Nations, the Economic & Social Council and the Specialized Agencies, etc., to take all possible steps to solve the problem of economic reconstruction of devastated areas. For this purpose they recommend that the International Bank should come into operation at the earliest possibel date, that the Economic & Social Council and its Commissions should undertake the general survey of raw material resources needed for the economic reconstruction of devastated areas and that the Economic & Social Council should give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Europe and an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The Secretary-General asked for reports on conditions in devastated areas. The Government of India have sent a memorandum on this subject to him relating to the small devastated areas in India. They have stressed in this memorandum the grave indirect effects of the war upon the economy and health of the Indian people. While describing in some detail the conditions in the devastated areas, they have stated that the Government of India do not expect to require any financial assistance for their reconstruction. Professor B.P. Adarkar has been appointed India's representative on the Working Party for Asia and the Far East which meets in New York in the middle of February. Government's policy is as follows:

(i) India does not require any special financing from outside for devastated areas in India.

(ii) For the financing of reconstruction in other

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

other countries loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should be regarded as a normal form of assistance to the countries whose problems are beyond their own resources. Though India will not be in a position to do much in the way of external lending or investment, Government will be prepared to consider in individual cases, strictly on merits, the grant of suitable credit arrangements where found to be particularly suitable or advantageous or where reciprocal advantages will accrue to India in consideration of the grant of credit.

(iii) India desires the early establishment of the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East, and agrees that the administrative expenses of both the Asian and the European Commissions should be met from UNO funds. Sanction of the Government of India will be required before any commitment is made regarding operational expenses in relation to the Commission for Asia, on which India will be a member.

(iv) India is interested in the earliest possible reconstruction of the devastated countries in the Far East in the interests of the agricultural rehabilitation of the whole area, in the interests of the Indian nationals in the area, and in the general interests of the prosperity and development of Asia. India will therefore support any measures assisting the early reconstruction of all devastated areas particularly in the South East Asian countries.

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Item (12) General Assembly resolution on relief needs after the termination of UNRRA.

The Assembly, recognizing that certain countries would need financial assistance in 1947 to provide for imports of food and the other basic essentials of life, recommended the establishment of a Special Technical Committee to study the minimum import requirements of the basic essentials of life in such countries, to survey the means available to each country to finance such imports and to report concerning the amount of financial assistance which it believes may be required.

India does not require special financing for imports for relief needs and, subject to the remarks in clause (ii) under items (10) & (11), is not able to finance relief for other countries. The delegation should emphasize that India has paid a large contribution to UNRRA in spite of the very heavy expenditure incurred by the Central and Provincial Governments on account of internal relief needs of India following on the Bengal famine and in the conditions of continued scarcity throughout the country.

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(31)

Item (13). Report of F.A.O. Mission to Greece.

The proposal made by the FAO Mission is that a mission composed of representatives of the International Bank and Fund, the F.A.O., the Economic and Social Council, and other Specialized United Nations organizations actively concerned, together with a small supporting technical staff, should be established in Greece by the United Nations to advise the Greek Govt. on economic, administrative and developmental programmes, in replacement of other foreign economic missions in Greece, including the British Economic Mission, the American Economic Commission and the Anglo-American-Greek Currency Control Committee. This proposal follows in some respects the form of international cooperation of the International Refugee Resettlement Commission, whose work in Greece after World War I was notably successful.

This is a form of international cooperation which is obviously desirable in principle and Govt. support the proposal on the understanding that no financial obligations will be borne by the United Nations on account of this Commission.

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Item (14): Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment; resolution regarding commodity arrangements.

The Preparatory Committee recommended, that in so far as inter-governmental consultation or action in respect of a particular commodity is necessary before the International Trade Organization is established, the Governments concerned should adopt as a guide the chapter (VII) on inter-governmental commodity arrangements of the Charter appended to the Report of the Committee. The Committee further recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be requested, pending the establishment of the International Trade Organization, to appoint an interim coordinating Committee for international commodity arrangements, consisting of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment as Chairman, a representative from the Food and Agriculture Organization to be concerned with agricultural commodities, and a person to be selected at the discretion of the Secretary-General to be concerned with non-agricultural primary commodities, this Committee to keep informed of inter-governmental consultation or action in this field and to facilitate by appropriate means such consultation or action.

The Preparatory Committee of the World Food Board endorsed the objectives laid down in Articles 46 and 47 (in Chapter VII) of the Charter appended to the report of the Preparatory Committee of the I.T.O. In paragraph 6 of Chapter VII of their Report, the Preparatory Committee of the World Food Board take note of the resolution of the London Session of the Preparatory Committee of the ITO for the establishment of an interim Co-ordinating Committee for international commodity arrangements. They propose that, pending the establishment of the proposed International

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International Trade Organization, a temporary Co-ordinating Committee, or similar body, should be created promptly by the United Nations, to keep itself informed of consultation or action in respect of inter-governmental arrangements for agricultural and non-agricultural primary commodities and facilitate by appropriate means such consultation or action. This Co-ordinating Committee should be composed of three highly qualified persons, one of whom should be nominated by the F.A.O. and should be concerned, in particular, with agricultural primary commodities.

Government supports the resolution which is the subject of this item, subject to the proviso that the recommendation to Governments should be to adopt as a guide the Chapter on Inter-Governmental Commodity arrangements of the Charter appended to the Report of the Preparatory Committee of the ITO, and the recommendations on the same subject in the report of the Preparatory Committee of the World Food Board.

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Item (15). Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, resolution on international arrangements regarding industrial development.

Under this resolution the Executive Secretary of the Conference was asked to draw the attention of the Economic & Social Council to those portions of the report of the Preparatory Committee which are concerned with the possible performance by the International Trade Organization of functions in relation to industrial development and to ask the Economic and Social Council to state, before the commencement of the second session of the Committee, whether para.(3) of Article 11 of the Charter, included provisionally in the Chapter on Economic Development, is in accordance with the Council's views on the appropriate allocation of functions relating to economic development.

Paragraph(3) of Article 11 of the Charter was inserted largely at the request of the Indian delegation to the Preparatory Committee and reads:

"The Organization, at the request of any Member, shall advise such Member concerning its plans for economic development and, within its competence and resources, shall provide such Member with technical assistance in completing its plans and carrying out its programmes."

There is clearly in the direct interest of India and should be strongly supported.

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Item (16): Report on Preparatory Commission of the FAO.

This Commission was established by the Copenhagen Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization to examine how "to develop and organise production, distribution and utilization of basic food to provide diets on a health standard for the people of all countries and to stabilize agricultural prices at levels fair to producers and consumers alike". India's delegation was headed by Dr. Katju. The Commission made, among others, the following recommendations:

(i) General recommendations regarding the development and modernization of agriculture in the malnourished countries, the initiation of agricultural surveys by the FAO, the necessity of industrial development in under-developed regions and consultation by the FAO with the International Bank to ensure that the most effective use is being made of the Bank's resources for financing projects.

(ii) The establishment of inter-governmental commodity arrangements in order to ensure the stability of agricultural prices.

(iii) Provision by international commodity arrangements for the creation of a famine reserve of basic foods held nationally for use internationally.

(iv) The accumulation of limited price stabilization reserves, sometimes known as buffer stocks, for commodities subject to seasonal and cyclical fluctuations but not likely to be in a condition of endemic surplus; such stocks to be held nationally but administered under internationally agreed rules including provision for flexibility in face of balance of payments difficulties.

(v) The provision for periodical review of production and price levels in relation to international arrangements

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employing the devices of long-term contracts and quotas.

(vi) In order to ensure that the intergovernmental arrangements should lead to an expansion of consumption and not restriction of production, a proposal that, where, after the present scarcity is ended, surpluses exist, or where exporting countries undertake to maintain production in excess of what could be sold at reasonable prices in the regular markets, such excess production should be made available at special prices for approved nutritional programmes. This system, useful particularly for bread-grains and rice, is intended to improve the nutritional standard in recipient countries during the period of development and to prevent the necessity on the part of the exporting countries of curtailing production or diverting surplus food products to non-food uses. Agreement to this proposal was obtained on the understanding that no part of the cost of special price sales should be transferred to the price of commercial exports and that the recipient countries should keep the commodity purchased at a special price out of the normal trade channels, sales being made on a cost basis to vulnerable groups through such institutions as Special Price Shops for industrial workers, railway shops, etc. Arrangements would be made to ensure that the provision of grain through this channel would be steady, subject to an escape clause in case of shortages, strikes, etc. and the producing countries would undertake to maintain production and reserves in order to fulfil their obligations to provide surpluses to the needy countries under the scheme. Requests for special price sales and offers of excess production would be reviewed by the FAO and the findings laid before the World Food Council which would make recommendations to the Commodity Council concerned. The members of the Commodity Council would then agree on the form of the particular programme, leaving details to be settled by the countries involved in the arrangements.

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The scheme for the distribution of surplus stocks under the two price system was made largely on the initiative of the Indian delegation.

(vii) Annual review by the FAO Conference at which national production and nutritional programmes will be reviewed and the activities of all agricultural commodity Councils and study groups examined.

(viii) The establishment of a World Food Council to carry out the functions of the annual review between conferences. It will be composed of representatives of 18 Member Nations of the FAO elected by the Conference, being a part of the machinery of the FAO.

The brief for the Delegation on this item is still under the consideration of the departments concerned. After the approval of Cabinet, it will be telegraphed to the Delegation in New York.

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Item (17). United States proposal for Conference on Resources Conservation and utilization.

The statement of the objectives of the U.S. Government in proposing this Conference includes the following paragraph:

"There is great need for an international scientific conference on the conservation and utilization of natural resources. Many resources have been used up during the war. The rebuilding of nations and the industrialization of under-developed areas will continue to deplete them. The prevention of any waste and uneconomic use is desirable for all. Meanwhile, new techniques and even new resources have been discovered which can improve and hasten economic progress. The understanding of their significance and their possible application is of importance to all nations."

The Government of India ~~is~~ are greatly interested in the objects of this Conference and strongly support the proposal to hold ~~this~~ the Conference.

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Item (18). (a) Report of Social Commission and Assembly resolution on transfer of non-political funtions of the League of Nations.

India is not a member of this Commission. The Social Commission was set up to make a general review of international organization in the social field in order to make recommendations to the Council regarding the bodies which would undertake work in this field, the transfer of the work of the League of Nations to the United Nations and the substantive problems requiring immediate attention. A number of items in the Agenda are dealt with as separate items on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council. Apart from these, the main subject for discussion in the Social Commission is the transfer of the League of Nations activities in the social fields to the United Nations. There can be no question of India's general support for such a transfer.

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Item 18(b):-General Assembly resolution on International Emergency Children's Fund, Report of Executive Board.

The General Assembly proposed the creation of an International Children's Emergency Fund to be used for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression or which are at present receiving assistance from UNRRA, and for giving high priorities to the children of the countries which were victims of aggression. The Fund will consist of assets made available by UNRRA or any voluntary contributions made available by Governments, voluntary agencies, individuals or other sources. The Fund shall not engage in activity in any country except with the consent of the Government concerned. An Executive Board is to be formed of 25 Governments, among which are China and Iraq.

It is in accord with Government's recent policy to support the principles of this Fund, but not to offer any contribution from the Government of India. Government's position in regard to this Fund is the same as in regard to UNRRA. India has made considerable contributions in the past to UNRRA in spite of the fact that Governments have spent large sums on relief within India for which they have not asked for any UNRRA help. Whereas Government applaud in every way the constitution of this Fund, and will not ask for any contribution from it for India, they have so much to do on behalf of the children in India that it will be wrong for them to undertake fresh obligations on behalf of children of other countries.

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Item (18)(C) General Assembly resolution on transfer of UNRRA welfare activities.

The General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General in consultation with the Economic & Social Council, to provide for the continuance of the urgent and important advisory functions in the field of social welfare carried on by UNRRA, and to include in the budget of the United Nations for 1947 the funds necessary for the assumption of the following functions:

(a) for a number of social welfare experts to provide advisory services for Governments.

(b) for a number of social welfare officials to observe the experience of other countries administering social welfare programmes.

(c) for providing advice, demonstration and instruction in connection with the manufacture of prosthetic appliances and the vocational training of physically handicapped persons.

(d) for giving Member countries which have been devastated during the war technical publications helpful in the training of social welfare workers.

The Delegation should agree to this proposal, ensuring that the budget on this account is not unreasonably large and that the benefits of the scheme are applied equally in Asia and Europe.

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Item (19): Report of Transport and Communications Commission.

India is represented on this Commission by Mr. Nurmahomed Chinoy, Mr. L.K. Jha and Mr. Sen Gupta being appointed as advisers. The Commission will discuss the following important subjects:

(I) Proposed establishment of a world-wide inter-governmental shipping organization. The resolution of the Economic and Social Council envisaged the establishment of such an organization to deal with technical matters. A draft plan for a permanent Inter-Governmental Shipping Organization has now been adopted by the United Maritime Council Conference and transmitted to the UNO. India raised two objections to this plan:

(a) India objected to the widening of the functions and the scope of the proposed organization beyond the purely technical field by allowing it to consider a limited class of questions affecting shipping in the commercial field.

(b) Under clause 2 of Article I of the Draft Convention, participating Governments are required to encourage the removal of all forms of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions affecting shipping engaged in international trade. The Government of India are committed to a policy of rapid development of the Indian Mercantile Marine, and until the Special Committee, which was appointed some time back to consider the ways and means of implementing this policy, has reported, are unable to say in what form it will become necessary for them to assist Indian shipping in the future. It is of fundamental importance that the plan adopted should not in any way fetter their discretion to take action to assist national shipping or to prevent unfair competition by or against shipping controlled by any Member Government.

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In addition, the Indian delegation attempted to obtain more balanced representation on the Council of the Organization between nations having interest in shipping services and interests in international trade and seeking to make the Maritime Safety Committee as far as possible independent of the Council and autonomous in its own field. They also sought to delete the proviso by which certain classes of recommendations of the Assembly would require the majority vote of the Assembly including the concurrence of the majority of the Member Governments represented on the Council; since this would give virtual power of veto to the Council over the decisions of the Assembly in regard to these matters. The Government of India, however, in communicating their views to the U.S.Government stated that they took note of the assurances given by the spokesmen of the leading shipping nations at the meeting and that as they were confident that any recommendations made by the new Organization will be formulated with due regard to the interests of the countries whose shipping industry was insufficiently developed, they had in conformity with their general policy in regard to international collaboration, decided to join the Organization subject to the reservations:

(i) that they retained full liberty to take whatever measures might be necessary in pursuit of their declared policy of assisting the rapid development of the Indian Mercantile Marine, and

(ii) to promote suitable amendments to the draft plan when it was under discussion in the appropriate Council of the UNO.

The delegation should follow the line hitherto taken by the Government of India in relation to this question.

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(II) Study concerning future relations between the Economic and Social Council and inter-governmental agencies in the field of inland transport. Government considers that there are incomparably more problems requiring co-ordination on a regional basis as between the various means of inland transport and between organizations dealing with inland transport than there are within any field of inland transport on a world-wide basis. In any scheme of regional organization dealing with inland transport, India should be treated as the main body of an independent region in which Burma, Afghanistan and Nepal might be included. If there are to be world conferences regarding inland transport, it would be desirable that they should be conferences at which the regional organizations will be represented and at which problems of coordination between the different types of transport will be discussed. Contact should be maintained between the regional organizations and information might be exchanged on technical problems through the Secretariat of the Transport and Communications Commission. The Commission should review from time to time the work done by the various regional coordinating agencies. The ECITO, the existing agency of broadest scope in the field of inland transport, should be in a sense the prototype of the regional co-ordination agency and regional organisations or single countries such as India should be permitted to send observers to it. The Commission should enter into contact with the International Railway Congress and International Roads Congress on behalf of the Economic and Social Council. There does not seem to be any pressing need for creating world organizations dealing with railways, roads and inland waterways, though the establishment of a technical organization to deal with inland waterways might be considered.

(III) Methods by which the Economic and Social Council can best be advised on travel questions. A preparatory meeting of experts is to be held in Geneva in March to prepare for a World Conference on Passport and Frontier Formalities. The

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Government of India will be represented at this meeting and at the subsequent World Conference. They have no objection to the Transport and Communications Commission permanently advising the Commission on all questions relating to travel. They prefer that no new specialized agency should be created to deal with travel questions in view of the large numbers of specialized agencies already existing or about to be constituted.

(IV) Transfer of the functions of the Communications and Transit Organization of the League of Nations. It is in general desirable to follow up all problems which were dealt with by the Communications and Transit Organization of the League of Nations and to ensure that the appropriate body of the United Nations carries on the work.

Questions dealt with by the Commission which are the subject of separate items of the Council agenda are dealt with under those items.

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Item (20) (a):Report of Human Rights Commission.
General Assembly resolution on draft declaration of Human Rights.

The General Assembly referred the Panama draft declaration of Human Rights for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights in its preparation of an International Bill of Rights.

The representative of India on the Commission is Mrs.Hansa Mehta,the advisers being Mr.Lanka Sundaram and Mr. Natarajan.The important matters being discussed by the Commission are as follows:

(i) International Bill of Rights.India is particularly interested in this subject,since for many years the Government of India have been engaged in attempting to secure to Indians abroad equal fundamental rights with white populations and from the fact that India's case before the United Nations in regard to the treatment of Indians in South Africa rested mainly on fundamental human rights and freedom from discrimination on ground of colour,a plea which was accepted by the General Assembly by a 2/3rd majority.It will not be necessary at this stage to discuss the actual contents of the draft declaration.India's main interest at present is in securing that adequate machinery is set up for the proper drafting of a declaration on Human Rights without unnecessary delay and that India is associated with the bodies set up for this purpose.Mrs.Hansa Mehta has on her own initiative put before the Commission a draft resolution containing a declaration of human rights,proposing that it should come into force within one year from the date on which it is passed by the United Nations General Assembly and that violations of human rights should be dealt with by the Security Council. The Government of India informed her that it had not been their intention that any formal resolution should be submitted to the Commission at this stage before consideration by the sub-commissions to be set up for the purpose.They suggested that discussion on it should be deferred since the Government of

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India would wish to examine any draft declaration very carefully before supporting it.The Delegation should express themselves as being generally behind Mrs.Hansa Mehta's proposal and should allow her draft resolution to take its normal course. They should aim at getting general agreement and should not press the draft resolution if there is any desire to defer or postpone it.There is no hurry in completing it and it is desirable to give the fullest consideration to such an important matter;but the delegation should give general support to the action taken by India's representative on the Commission.In other respects the delegation should take the line suggested by the Government of India to their representative on the Commission.

(II) Establishment and terms of reference of the sub-commissions on Protection of Minorities and Prevention of Discrimination.In the G/I's brief given to the Indian representative on the Commission,it was suggested that there was danger of overlapping between the two sub-commissions.The Commission now proposes to amalgamate these two Sub-Commissions. The delegation should support this proposal and,if the nomination of members of the combined Sub-Commission is to be made by the Economic and Social Council,should press for the inclusion of a representative of India on it.The terms of reference must be so drawn as to enable examination in future of all cases with which Indians overseas are concerned and so as to enable the reports of these Sub-Commissions to be used as a basis for drafting the International Bill of Rights.

(III) The implementation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.This is a matter of great importance and difficulty.The Australians propose to set up a Court of Human Rights.The Government of India feels that in accordance with the stand which they took in the General Assembly,the implementation of any International Bill of Rights must rest with the United

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Nations which in such matters speaks through the General Assembly.No separate machinery for implementation can be satisfactorily devised;but it might be possible by a suitable amendment of the Charter for the United Nations to obtain an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on any matters involving infringement of Human Rights.

(IV) <u>The establishment and terms of reference of the sub-commission on Freedom of Information and the Press</u>. The general questions relating to freedom of information are dealt with under item 20(b) below.If this sub-commission is to be set up,its terms of reference must be such as to accord with the Government of India's principles as stated in the note under that item.It might be advisable to defer the setting up of this commission until after the conclusion of the World Conference on Freedom of Information.India would be glad to be a member of it.

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Item (20)(b): General Assembly resolution on the calling of International Conference on Freedom of Information

The General Assembly instructed the Economic and Social Council to undertake the convocation of a Conference on Freedom of Information in accordance with the following principles:

(a) The purpose of the Conference is to formulate its views concerning the rights, obligations and practices which should be included in the concept of the freedom of information.

(b) Delegations to the Conference shall include in each instance persons actually engaged or experienced in press, radio, motion pictures, and other media for the dissemination of information.

(c) The Conference shall be held before the end of 1947.

The general views of the Government of India are as follows.

(a) They accept the proposal to hold such a Conference and will be prepared to send a Government representative and to include in the delegation from India persons described in clause (b) of the General Assembly resolution.

(b) They support the principle of minimum Government interference with the press and free speech, but the press and others engaged in publishing information must on their part explicitly recognise the obligations which attach to them.

(c) UNO is concerned with the international freedom of information and not with internal distribution of information which is a domestic matter.

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(d) Indian press agencies cannot yet compete without assistance with the powerful American and other foreign agencies. It is necessary therefore that the Indian agencies should be protected until they can compete on equal terms. India is opposed to the formation of any cartel of news-agencies. This goes against the principle of freedom of information.

(e) The suggested terms of reference for the conference on Freedom of Information are as follows:

(1) To draft a charter of rights which all members Governments consonant with their responsibilities, should guarantee to organisations and individuals concerned with the collection and dissemination of information.

(2) To suggest what authority should be entrusted with the responsibility for seeing that the charter is implemented and by what means that responsibility should be discharged.

(3) To draft a statement of obligations attaching to all organisations and individuals concerned with the collection and dissemination of information.

(4) To suggest means by which such obligations can be made binding and effective, and measures which can suitably be taken against organisations or individuals that depart from them.

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Item (21): General assembly resolution on crime of Genocide.

The resolution asked the Economic and Social Council to undertake the necessary studies, with a view to drawing up a draft convention on the crime of genocide. India will support the action to be taken under this resolution.

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Item (22): Report of Statistical Commission.

Item (23): Report of Secretary General on Sponsorship of World Statistical Congress.

India's representative on this Commission is Professor Mahalanobis. Important subjects being discussed by the Commission are as follows:

(1) Proposal for World Statistical Congress in September 1947. This date has been chosen in view of the probability that a large number of statistical bodies will be holding conferences about that date in the United States. India will support the holding of this Conference and will be prepared to participate in it.

(2) Transfer of the statistical activities of the League of Nations to the United Nations. India will support this transfer.

(3) Action to be taken in respect of unpublished reports of the Committee of Technical Experts of the League of Nations, including reports on National Income, Banking and Balance of Payments. India is wholeheartedly in favour of early action to publish these reports.

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Item(24): Report of the Population Commission.

India is not represented on this Commission, which is established to arrange for studies and to advise the Council on:

(a) Population changes, the factors associated with such changes, and the policies designed to influence these factors.

(b) Inter-relationships of economic and social conditions and population trends;

(c) migratory movements of population and factors associated with such movements;

(d) any other population problems on which the principal or subsidiary organs of the United Nations or the specialized agencies may seek advice.

The Commission is therefore dealing with subjects which are likely in the future to be of great interest to the Government of India in relation to Indians overseas. It has proposed the establishment of a joint ad hoc committee of the Social Commission and specialized agencies for the examination of the Secretariat document on emigration. The Commission also formed a technical committee on emigration. The remaining agenda of the Commission dealt with matters of organization and the programme of work. In considering the report of the Commission, the delegation should ensure that the particular problems of emigration with which India is most concerned, should be studied at an early date, and that participation of representatives of India in the problems in which she is specially interested, is assured.

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Item (25): General Assembly resolution on agreement with specialized agencies.

Item (26): Report of Committee on negotiations with specialized agencies.

The General Assembly resolved to approve the agreements with the ILO, UNESCO, the FAO., the ICAO, provided that, in the case of agreement with the ICAO, that organization complied with any decisions of the General Assembly regarding Franco Spain. The Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to follow carefully the progress of collaboration between the specialized agencies and the organs of the United Nations and to report on the subject within three years to the General Assembly.

A meeting of postal experts has recently been held at which a draft has been prepared for bringing the Universal Postal Union into relationship with the United Nations The Universal Postal Union will meet in 1947 to consider this draft. The forthcoming World Tele-Communications Conference will consider the method of bringing the International Tele-Communications Union into relationship with the United Nations.

The only controversial issue in relation to these items is the position of Spain. The General Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution providing that no specialized agency should be brought into relationship with the United Nations if Spain is a member. All delegations are bound to follow this resolution. It will be necessary for the International Civil Aviation Organization to amend its charter in order to remove Spain from membership. This should not entail very great practical difficulties in relation to aviation; but the position will be considerably more difficult in relation to the Postal Union and the Tele-Communications Union. Apart from the obvious necessity for following the Assembly resolution, no further directions can at present ~~can~~ be given to the Delegation.

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Item (27): Report of the Commission on Status of Women.

India's representative on this Commission is Begum Hamid Ali. On the Agenda is the consideration of the resolution of the General Assembly recommending that all Member States which have not already done so, should adopt measures to grant women the same political rights as men. This is the position already in British India. Enquiries regarding the Indian States are now being made. In the General Assembly the Leader of the Indian Delegation emphasised that this resolution would in fact not solve the important problems relating to the status of women and that what was more important was improvement in their economic status.

The report of the Commission will be ready shortly before the Council meets. It does not appear that any brief on this is necessary. The agenda is mostly procedural apart from consideration of the programme of future work.

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Item (28) <u>The General Assembly resolution on expert advice to Member Governments.</u>

This is in fact an extension of the resolution of the Preparatory Committee of the International Trade Organization regarding the furnishing of technical advice by that Organization to Member Nations. Under this resolution, the Economic & Social Council is asked to study the question of providing effective ways and means for furnishing, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, expert advice in the economic, social and cultural fields to Member Nations who desire this assistance.

India supports the principle of this resolution and the delegation will examine any proposals for implementing it, on their merits.

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Item (29): General Assembly resolution on Housing.

This is a recommendation to the Economic & Social Council to instruct the appropriate Commissions to expedite their study of housing problems with special reference to the organization and unification of international exchanges of information relating in particular to town planning principles, building techniques and the climatic, economic and financial, legal and legislative aspects of housing and town planning questions. The Council is also to consider the desirability of hodling an international conference of experts to advise on the need for establishing an international mechanism to collate such information, lay down guiding principles for new technical research on materials, methods of use and prefabrication, and to define standards capable of general application.

The Delegation may fall in with the general opinion on this question, without taking any initative in regard to it.

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Item (30): General Assembly resolution on translation of classics.

The Assembly recommended to the Economic and Social Council and to UNESCO the principles to be considered in the study of this question.

The delegation may support the project and recommend that it may be left to UNESCO for study.

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Item (31): Questions affecting Council procedure and organization including -

(A) Arrangements for conferring with Security and Trusteeship Councils;

(B) Arrangements regarding alternates to members of Commission.

(C) Confirmation of Members of Commissions.

(D) Calendar of Economic and Social Council meetings for 1947.

(E) Question of Rapporteur of Council to General Assembly.

(A)- No comments.

(B)- The general principle adopted by the Economic & Social Council was that members of the Commissions should be experts nominated by Governments but subject to confirmation by the Council, in order that members of a Commission should be able to cover all the specialized subjects dealt with by the Commissions. It will follow from this that members of the Commissions should not have alternates since those alternates will not have the same qualifications. It may, however, be very difficult for countries which are far away from the United States to send representatives to these Commissions on every occasion, particularly if, as at present envisaged, they are to meet three times a year, and it would therefore be advantageous if a provision could be made whereby alternates could be nominated in case it is totally impossible for the same representative of the country to take part on every occasion. There might be a safeguarding provision whereby no member could retain his membership if he were absent for two sessions of a Commission, consecutively.

(C)-Confirmation of the membership of Mr. R.K. Nehru on the Economic and Employment Commission and of Mrs. Hansa Mehta on the Commission of Human Rights will be required. In accordance with the provisions of the Economic and Social Council resolution

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setting up the Commissions, in the event of a member of the Commission being unable to serve for a full term, the vacancy thus arising is to be filled by representatives designated by the Member Government subject to confirmation by the Council. At the December meeting of the Council the names of the representatives of some Governments had not been received, and it was therefore decided that those persons when selected could speak and vote on the Commissions, subject to subsequent confirmation by the Council. The U.N. Secretariat first made some difficulties about allowing Mr. Nehru and Mrs. Hansa Mehta to take the place of Messrs. Joshi and Neogy on the two Commissions concerned on the ground that the Economic and Social Council resolution of December 10th allowing subsequent confirmation referred only to vacancies then existing; but they finally agreed to the new nominations after Messrs. Joshi and Neogy had sent in their letters of resignation. It will be necessary to ask for confirmation at this meeting of the Council of the nomination of Mr. Nehru and Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

(D)- Government is interested in seeing that the difficulties of countries situated at long distances from the United States are recognized. In the first place, meetings of Commissions should be as few as possible, even if it means that they must sit for a rather lohger period at one time. Secondly, great difficulty is felt because the agenda of the Council and the Commissions and the connected papers are not received until a very short time before the meetings. Government of India urge that the relevant papers should be forwarded as early as possible before the meetings at which they are to be discussed.

(E)- No comments.

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Finance Department have raised the question of the stage at which they should be consulted on the assumption of financial obligations by the Government of India arising out of their membership of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. They point out that the budgets of these bodies are generally divided into two main parts: (a) administrative costs, and (b) operational costs. They have no objection to the Delegate committing India in advance of sanction, if this is necessary, to sharing the administrative costs of any project, where they are charged to the general budget of the United Nations. They should be consulted before the Delegate makes any commitment to share in operational costs. Where a new body or agency is being set up, it will be possible for the Delegate to make reservations at the earlier stages both as to membership and financial participation, where it is necessary in order to enable the Government of India to consider the financial implications of their membership of the proposed body before definitely deciding to join it. It will then be possible for Government to consider the question carefully before the proposal is accepted in its final stages. Our Delegation is therefore requested to ensure that the transition from an exploratory stage to a commitment stage in any such proposals is as clear cut as possible and that the Government are placed in possession of all the material necessary for a decision well before they are called upon to take it. The Government of India are, however, anxious to be kept in closest touch with developments from the beginning. They recognise that when Delegations have participated and even taken a leading part in the formulation of schemes and policies it will not be easy for India at the last moment to refuse to participate in schemes which they have helped to evolve. It is the duty of the Delegations to give the

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Government of India every opportunity of influencing the evolution of such schemes.

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H.D.Dy 4585/47 Rd 29.7.47

From Secretary General. Begins. Have honour inform you second regular session General Assembly will convene Flusing Meadow 11 am 16th September 1947 and to transmit following provisional agenda in accordance Rule 11 Provisional Rules Procedure Annotated Agenda Document A/32 being distributed through usual channels

1. Opening of Session by Chairman Brazilian Delegation
2. Appointment Credentials Committee
3. Election of President
4. Constitution of main committees and election officers
5. Election of Vice Presidents
6. Notification by Secretary General under Article 12 paragraph 2 of Charter 7
7. Adoption of Agenda
8. Opening General Debate
9. Report of Secretary General on work of organisation
10. Report Security Council
11. Report Economic Social Council
12. Report Trusteeship Council
13. Reports specialised Agencies
14. Headquarters United Nations reports of Secretary General
15. Agreement between United Nations and USA regarding Headquarters United Nations: Report of Secretary General
16. Procedures and organisation of General Assembly
(a) Report of Committee on procedures and organisation
(b) Simultaneous interpretation: report of Secretary General
17. Rules governing admission new members: reports of Committee of General Assembly and of Security Council

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18. Admission new members (if recommendations received from Security Council)

19. Relations of members United Nations with Spain

20. Treatment of Indians in Union of South Africa

21. Question of Palestine: item submitted by United Kingdom

22. Report of Special Committee on Palestine

23. Termination Mandate over Palestine and recognition its independence as one state; item submitted by Saudi Arabia and by Iraq

24. Convocation of General Conference under Article 109 of Charter to abolish privilege of the veto; Item submitted by Argentina

25. Election three non-permanent members Security Council

26. Consideration proposed new Trusteeship Agreements if any

27. Election additional members Trusteeship Council

28. Information from nonselfgoverning territories

(a) Summary and analysis information transmitted under Article 73-E of Charter: Report of Secretary General

(b) Information transmitted under Article 73-E: Report of adhoc committee

29. International Childrens Emergency Fund:

(a) Report Economic Secial Council

(b) Annual Audit Accounts or Fund submitted by Secretary General

30. Draft Convention Genocide: Report of Economic Social Council

31. Telecommunications: Report of Secretary General

32. Proposal to increase membership of Economic Social Council to twentyfour item submitted by Argentina

33. Election six members Economic Social Council

34. Progressive development International Law and its eventual codification: Report of Committee on Progressive Development International Law and its codification

35. Plans for formulation principles Nurnberg Charter: Report Committee Progressive Development International Law and its codification

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36. Draft Declaration Rights and Duties of States proposed by Pannama; Report Committee Progressive Development International Law and its codification

37. Coordination privileges immunities of United Nations and of specialised agencies. Report of Secretary General

38. Installation Assistant Secretary General Administrative Financial Services

39. Financial Administration United Nations

(a) Budget of Organisation for 1947

(b) Budget estimates for 1948

(c) Report Advisory Committee Administrative and Budgetary questions

(d) Report Committee on contributions

(e) Report Board of Auditors

(f) Budetary and Financial Relationships with specialised agencies: Report of Secretary General

(g) Adoption permanent Financial Regulations 39 Report Advisory Committee

40. Appointments to fill vacancies in memberships subsidiary bodies General Assembly

(a) Advisory Committee Administrative and Budgetary questions

(b) Committee on contributions

(c) Board of Auditors

41. Organisations and Administrative matters.

(a) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Scheme: Report of United Nations Staff Benefit Committee

(b) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Scheme appointment of Investments Committee: Report of Secretary General

(c) United Nations flat: Item submitted by Secret ry General

42. Charter Day and United Nations Peace Day: Item submitted by Secretary General

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43. Organisation of United Nations Postal Service: Item submitted by Argentina. Ends.

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PS to HM., UNOI Branch(20)., SG., FS., JS(X)., JS(F)., JS(I) JS(E)., JS(EC)., US(C)., P.S.V.(2)., Cabinet Secretary., C.R.Wing-Secretary and Joint Secretary., and Secretaries- Home, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, Communications, Defence, Education, Finance(C.R.), Food, Health, I.&.S., I.&.B., Labour, Legislative, Reilway, Transport, Works Mines & Power,

P.E.W.(56)*
Recd:July 21st.

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No. D. 1215-UNO.I/47.

Government of India.
Department of External Affairs and
Commonwealth Relations, (India).

Dated New Delhi 3, the 21st July 1947.

Office Memorandum.

In continuation of the Office Memorandum from the External Affairs Department No. D. 997-U.N.O.I/47, dated the 27th June 1947, the undersigned is directed to forward herewith, for information, a copy of the brief given to the Indian Delegation to the 5th Session of the Economic and Social Council. The brief is also being circulated separately to the Members of the Cabinet for information.

M. Gopala...

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Departments of the
Government of India, excepting

Legislative, Legislative Assembly and
Defence Departments and the Secretariats of
the Governor General.

Copy to:-

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

D S. /20.7.

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PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda.
2. Report of the second Session of the Economic and Employment Commission.
3. Report of the first and second sessions of Economic Commission for Europe.
4. Report of the first Session Economic Commission for Asia and Far East.
5. Report of the first Session of the Fiscal Commission.
6. Report of the Secretary General on Reconstruction of Ethiopia and other devastated areas not included in the report of the temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of devastated areas.
7. Report of the Secretary General on Relief needs after termination of U.N.R.R.A.
8. Progress report on Financial needs of devastated areas.
9. Report of meeting of experts to prepare for world conference on passports and frontier formalities.
10. Expert assistance to member Governments.
11. Draft convention on crime of genocide.
12. Report of the first Session of the sub-commission on freedom of information and of the press.
13. Chapter V of report of the first Session of the Commission on human rights concerning communications.
14. Chapter III of the report of the first Session of the Commission on the status of women concerning communications.
15. Interim report of the International Children's Emergency Fund.
16. Progress report of the Secretary General on One Days Pay proposal.
17. Progress report of the Secretary General on implementation of the General Assembly Resolution 58 on U.N.R.R.A. Advisory Social Welfare Functions transferred to United Nations.

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18. Application of Hungary for membership of UNESCO.
19. World calendar.
20. Report of the Committee on negotiations with Specialized Agencies.
21. Report of the Council NGO Committee.
22. Arrangements for co-operation with Trusteeship Council on matters of common concern. Report of Joint Committee of six.
23. Report on guarantee of World Trade Union Rights.
24. Report of the Preparatory Committee on International Conference on Trade and Employment.
25. Report on International Timber Conference. Item requested by F.A.O.
26. Consideration of following proposal of International Co-operative alliance. Creation by United Nations of an authority responsible to Economic and Social Council for administration of World Oil Resources beginning with Middle East Oil resources by and with the consent of States involved.
27. Transfer to United Nations of functions and powers previously exercised by League of Nations under International conventions for suppression of traffic in women and children of 30 September 1921 and 11 October 1933 and International Convention for suppression of circulation and traffic in obscene publications of 12 September 1923.
28. Rules of procedure of the Council Commissions.
29. 1948 Provisional Programme.

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Item (1). Adoption of Agenda.

The Agenda Committee will meet at Lake Success at 11 a.m. on 17th July to discuss the Provisional Agenda of the Council. The Government of India have no comment on the Agenda.

Item No. (2) Report of the Second Session of the Economic and Employment Commission.

The second session of the Economic & Employment Commission commenced on 2nd June 1947. The report has just been received and is being circulated to Departments which have been asked to send in their comments urgently. If any comments are received the delegation will be telegraphically advised. Meanwhile the brief* prepared for the last session of the Council may be referred to.

* copy available with Indian Liaison Officer & the Embassy of India

India was interested in obtaining membership of the Sub Comission on Economic Development. Dr. V.K.R.V.Rao has been elected to represent India on this Sub Commission and will shortly be proceeding to New York to attend the First Session.

Item No.(3). Report of the First and Second Sessions of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The second session will commence on 5th July and the report may not be available till the end of the month. If there are any points on which Government of India's instructions are required, the delegation should obtain them telegraphically.

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Item No.(4) Report of the First Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

The first session commenced on 15th June and its report has not been received. India was represented by Mr.R.K.Nehru (Delegate), Major S.I.Hussan (Alternate Delegate) and Mr. Doodha (Adviser).

2. The Indian Delegation will support the following recommendations made by Mr.R.K.Nehru at the meetings of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:

(A) Reconstruction measures in Asia should fit in with plans of long term economic development in each country.

(B) Measures are devised to ensure that the requirements are met fully from domestic sources, failing which from within the region and only lastly from outside sources.

3. On the question of geographical scope of the Commission, the Government of India would await the outcome of the discussions in the Committee of the whole before deciding what instructions if any should be sent.

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Item No.(5). Report of the First Session of the Fiscal Commission.

The recommendations of the Fiscal Commission are of a non-controversial nature and the Government of India have no objection to its adoption by the Council.

Item No.(6). Report of the Secretary General on Reconstruction of Ethiopia and other Devastated areas which are not included in the Report of the temporary Sub Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas.

The Report has not been received. The delegation will obtain the instructions of the ~~of the~~ Government of India if necessary.

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Item No.(7). Report of the Secretary General on Relief needs after termination of U.N.R.R.A.

Items (7) and (8). The Secretary General's progress reports have not yet been received and the instructions issued to the Delegation for the last session may be repeated. If any points requiring instructions from the Government of India should arise from the reports to be presented this session, the Delegation should telegraph to the Government of India. The brief for the last session is attached.

Particulars of needs of India for import of food, fertilisers and agriculture machinery etc. are being collected and will be forwarded to the Secretary General. Even though India is not going to ask for funds to finance such imports, the need for such imports should be emphasised and no programme should be set up by the United Nations for meeting relief needs of other countries which will make it more difficult for India to make on her own account imports necessary for the relief needs in India.

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Extract from the brief given to the Indian Delegation to the 4th Session of the Economic & Social Council.

The Assembly, recognizing that certain countries would need financial assistance in 1947 to provide for imports of food and the other basic essentials of life, recommended the establishment of a Special Technical Committee to study the minimum import requirements of the basic essentials of life in such countries, to survey the means available to each country to finance such imports and to report concerning the amount of financial assistance which it believes may be required.

India does not require special financing for imports for relief needs and, subject to the remarks in clause (ii)* under items (10) & (11), is not able to finance relief for other countries. The delegation should emphasize that India has paid a large contribution to UNRRA in spite of the very heavy expenditure incurred by the Central and Provincial Governments on account of internal relief needs of India following on the Bengal famine and in the conditions of continued scarcity throughout the country.

*reproduced below.

Clause (ii) under items 10 & 11.

For the financing of reconstruction in other countries loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should be regarded as a normal form of assistance to the countries whose problems are beyond their own resources. Though India will not be in a position to do much in the way of external lending or investment, Government will be prepared to consider in individual cases, strictly on merits, the grant of suitable credit arrangements where found to be particularly suitable or advantageous or where reciprocal advantages will accrue to India in consideration of the grant of credit .

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Item No. (8). Progress Report of the Financial needs of Devasted areas.

See brief on item (7).

Item No.(9) Report of the meeting of Experts to prepare for world conference of passports and frontier formalities.

1. The Report is being examined and it is,not possible for the Government of India to comment now on the various recommendations. The present position is that the current British Indian Passport conforms to what is known as the International type, is cheaper than the passports of most other countries, since the fee is only Rs.6/-, and is valid in the first instance for five years and can be renewed for a further period of five years at a cost of Rs. 1/- per year.

2. It has been decided by the Government of India to retain the visa system for the present but to liberalise it as far as possible. A copy of the latest visa regulations which will come into effect from 15th August 1947 is attached. (This is for your information only).

3. The meeting at Geneva recommended that a further meeting of experts after a year or two might be useful to indicate what progress has been made and in what directions further progress is possible. The Government of India support this recommendation. They feel that another meeting of experts after a brief interval would be of greater use than a World Conference called while conditions in many places are still unsettled.

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General instructions regarding the grant of visas for India.

1. INTRODUCTION.

All foreigners are required by the Indian Passport Act of 1920 and the Rules made thereunder to be in possession of properly visaed passport before entering India. During the war, the grant of visas for India to foreigners had to be strictly controlled and, barring a few excepted classes, the prior approvalof the Government of India was required for all visas for India. The war-time visa policy has been liberalised in order to eliminate delay through unnecessary correspondence and to make it as easy as possible for a respectable foreigner to visit this countary on a bona fide business, It follows, therefore, that any one who has no bona fide business in India or is likely to indulge in undesirable activities on his arrival should not be granted a visa. The following paragraphs explain the policy now decided upon and the restrictions and conditions which would apply to a foreigner after his entry into India. The Government of India, however, reserve the right to amend these regulations on the basis of reciprocity in regard to any particular country or countries.

The existing ban on the entry into India of ex-enemy nationals as such has been withdrawn but a previous reference to the Government of India is necessary, before a visa is granted.

In the case of nationals of countries -

(a) which are not members of the U.N.O., or
(b) with which no peace treaty has been signed,

only those persons should be granted visas whose admission to India is considered definitely to be in the national interests e.g. technical experts, or those whose application is supported on strong compassionate or humanitrian grounds e.g. close relatives and dependents of persons

already ...

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already settled in India.

In the case of nationals of other ex-enemy countries, in addition to the categories mentioned above, those whose visit to India is demonstrably in India's interest or whose visit is sponsored by the Government of their own country, will also be eligible for admission into India, provided that their record does not disclose any adverse features from the point of view of security.

II. VISAS SHOULD BE REFUSED OUT OF HAND TO:

(a) a mentally deficient person;

(b) a destitute;

(c) a person convicted for a criminal offence involving moral turpitude;

(d) a person whose name is included in any of the Suspect Lists, except that when a particular name has been entered on political grounds a visa should not be refused out of hand but a prior reference made to the Government of India,

(e) any person whose previous history and antecedents give reasonable grounds for apprehension that after entry into India he would be a danger to public safety or morale or indulge in activities, prejudicial to economic controls.

III. NO VISA SHOULD BE GRANTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO :

(a) persons previously deported from India but not coming under the category of those to whom visas are to be refused out of hand;

(b) cabaret and acrobatic artists;

(c) foreigners of non-enemy nationality but of enemy origin;

(d) students except those who produce satisfactory evidence of admission to a recognised educational institution ....

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institution in India;

(e) persons whose political standing and record make prior reference desirable;

(f) missionaries other than those in possession of valid 'no objection' certificates;

(g) horse dealers or trainers;

(h) business men other than the following:-

(I) persons proceeding on official or commercial business sponsored by the Government of the country or any international organisation as being of importance to that Government or organisation;

(II) persons proceeding on business considered by a department of the Government of India or Provincial Government or by Indian diplomatic or Consular Representative abroad or in any country in which there are no such Indian representatives by the Senior British diplomatic or Consular representatives to be of substantial and definite value to India; and

(III) others who have business in India and are in possession of a valid 'no objection to return' certificates signed by a competent authority. in India.

(i) Any other person whom the Consular authorities consider undesirable. (This has not yet been finally decided and should be regarded as provisional.)

(j) casual visitors (including tourists and holiday makers) except those to whom under the existing regulations, visas are granted without reference or those to whom the grant of a visa is justified on compessionate grounds or those who wish to come to see a close relative. (Visas granted to casual visitors without prior reference should be made valid for three months' stay in India).

Exceptions ...

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Exceptions. Even in the above mentioned cases the Head of one of His Majesty's Diplomatic Missions or in a country in which there is a diplomatic or consular representative of the Government of India, then the Head of the Indian Diplomatic or Consular Mission may grant a visa to a foreigner without reference if he considers that the delay involved in prior reference would prejudice India's international relations.

(IV) Visas may be granted without reference to the Government of India in all other cases where the necessity for a visit to India is established provided that the applicant:

(a) has a satisfactory personal record and assured financial standing;

(b) holds a valid national passport

(c) has a re-entry permit if that is required by the local law.

The authorised period or residence should be specified in the visas granted in all cases of entry visas. This period should be determind on the merits of each case and should not normally exceed one year, it being left to the foreigner concerned to obtain further extension in India if necessary.

(V) TRANSIT VISAS

Transit visas may be granted without a prior reference to the Government of India "provided that the passport issuing authority is satisfied that the applicant has not come to adverse notice, that his onward passage from India is reasonably assured (or that it is not reasonably possible to arrange such passage in advance but that the applicant genuinely intends to proceed to another destination)..." and his documents for the country of destination and the countries enroute are in order. It should be explained to the grantees that these visas are valid only for a fortnight's stay in India under the Indian Passport Rules unless an extension is granted by a competent authority. Unless, therefore, in any particular case the Government of India have agreed to a longer stay, transit visas should be valid for only a fortnight's stay.

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2. "NO OBJECTION TO RETURN" ENDORSEMENTS:

The practice of making such endorsements on the passports of foreigners which was discontinued during the war, has now been resumed both in respect of missionaries and non-missionaries. This endorsement will be valid for one year in the case of missionaries and six months in that of non-missionaries. Persons staying abroad beyond this prescribed limit will have to apply for a visa through the normal channel. An endorsement should however be regarded as null and void and a prior reference to the Government of India must be made if the person concerned has come to adverse notice after his/her departure from India.

3. Authority given by the Government of India for the grant of a visa will be regarded as valid for a period of six months only from the date of its issue. If a visa is not issued during this period it will be necessary to obtain a fresh authorisation from the Government of India.

4. Consular authorities should promptly inform the Government of India in the Home Department of all visas and transit visas granted by them without reference, giving the following particulars:-

(i) Name in full of the person to whom visa is granted.

(ii) His full address in India.

(iii) Date of grant of visa.

(iv) Reasons for the grant of a visa giving details. General expressions such as "Visit"-"Business" etc. are insufficient.

5. Unless otherwise indicated, all visas granted will be limited to a single journey.

6. Consular authorities should take proper care to check the identity of the applicant so as to ensure that a visa was not refused previously under a different name.

7. Restrictions and conditions to which foreigners are subject on arrival in India.

Foreigners arriving in India are subject to the restrictions imposed by the Foreigners Act 1946, the Registration of Foreigners

Act, 1939.....

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Act, 1939, and the Rules made thereunder and the Foreigners Order.

Some of the important provisions of these Acts, etc. are given below and may be brought to the notice of foreigners intending to visit India.

(i) Grant of visa does not necessarily mean that the grantee will be admitted; a competent civil authority may -

(a) refuse, in certain circumstances, permission to a foreigner to enter or leave British India;

(b) attach such condition or conditions, as it may think fit, to the grant of permission to land;

(c) impose restrictions on movement of a foreigner;

(d) may arrest and/or detain a foreigner if it is necessary to do so in the public interest.

(ii) Competent civil authority may prohibit a foreigner from entering or remaining in a prohibited or protected area or may impose such conditions, as it may think fit, on a foreigner visiting or remaining in such an area.

(iii) Every foreigner should obtain from the civil authority appointed in that behalf and having jurisdiction over the place at which he enters British India, leave to enter British India, a Registration Certificate and a residential permit indicating the period for which he is authorised to remain in India, and should either leave India before the expiry of this period or should have it extended by applying to the Provincial Government of the province in which he may be residing. This permit would be issued on the basis of the entry in the visa regarding the authorised period of stay.

(iv) Every foreigner staying in any district other than the district in which his registered address is situated, for a period exceeding three days is required to notify his arrival./ Such a report will not, however, be necessary if the foreigner is staying at a hotel or boarding house establishment.

/to the police authorities by letter or personally within three days of his arrival.

(v).....

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(v) Every foreigner should report to the Registration Officer of the district in which his registered address is situated -

(a) if he is likely to be absent from his registered address for a continuous period of one month or more, his current address and every subsequent change of his address including his return to his registered address.

(b) if he proposes to change his registered address or to leave India, the particulars of his new address or the date of the proposed change or departure, as the case may be, and

(c) within 14 days any circumstances which in any way affect the accurancy of any of the particulars set out in his Certificate of Registration.

(vi) Every Foreigner who, as a result of a proposed tour or otherwise, is likely to be absent from his registered address for a period exceeding one week shall inform the Registration Officer of the fact. He may submit an itinerary and apply for a travel permit valid for a specified period between specified places or areas. It will then be unnecessary for him to report to the Registration Officers in districts other than that of his registered address.

(vii) (a) Every foreigner who is about to depart from British India on board a vessel shall produce his Certificate of Registration before the Registration Officer of the district in which his registered address is situated, obtain from him an endorsement to the effect that the departure report has been made and surrender his Certificate so endorsed to the Registration Officer of the place from which he proposes to leave India on board a vessel or to such authority as the said Officer may appoint in that behalf;

(b) Every foreigner who is about to depart from British India by land or air shall surrender his Certificate of Registration to the Registration Officer of the district in which his registered address is situated.

(viii).....

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(viii) Every foreigner shall at the time of his departure from British India surrender his residential permit to the Registration Officer of the place from which he departs.

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Item No.(10). Expert Assistance to Member Government.

The Secretary General was instructed by the 4th Session of the E & S Council to work in close cooperation with the Specialized Agencies and obtain a report from the Coordination Committee for submission to the Council. This report has not been received. The delegation will examine any proposals for implementing this resolution and obtain the Government of India's instructions if necessary.

Item No.(11). Draft convention of the Crime of Genocide.

According to the Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its last Session (cf. E/325,p5), the Committee of the General Assembly on the Development and Codification of International Law was consulted. The Committee declined the consultation on the ground that a majority of Delegates were not prepared to act without instructions from their Governments. It is not known what the Council's next step will be. The resolution of the Council already referred to contemplated (a) consultation with the Commission on Human Rights, if feasible and (b) reference to all member Governments. If the Council should favour action on these lines, India should support it. If other steps are contemplated, instructions should be asked for.

Item No.(12)- Report of the first Session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press.(E.441 dt.5.6.47)

The Government of India have already accepted the proposal to hold an International Conference on Freedom of Information, and would be prepared to send a delegation, as required in para. 6 (Chapter II) of the report of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information, to wherever the Conference is held. The Government of India approve the

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Provisional Draft Agenda subject to the following:

(a) Chapter II, item 4(c) suggests unrestricted operation of foreign news agencies. Indian press-agencies cannot yet compete without assistance with the powerful foreign agencies. It is necessary, therefore, that the Indian agencies should be protected until they can compete on equal terms. India is opposed to the formation of any cartel of news-agencies as this goes against the principle of freedom of information. This item should, therefore, include consideration of protective measures on merits.

(b) Chapter II, item 5 does not lay sufficient emphasis on the obligations attaching to those responsible for dissemination of information. The agenda should include a statement of such obligations, as well as of means by which such obligations can be made binding and effective. In particular, measures which can be taken by the Government of the country concerned when the requirements set out in item 5(c) (iv) and (v) should be stated.

Item No.(13). Chapter II of the Report of the First Session of the Commission of Human Rights concerning communication.

The recommendations in the Report may be supported.

Item No.(14). Chapter III of the Report of the First Session of the Commission of Status of Women concerning communications.

The recommendations in the Report may be supported.

Item No.(15). Interim report of International Children's Emergency Fund.

We have already intimated to Secretary General of the United Nations that India regrets she cannot contribute to this Fund. A further communication from the Secretary General has been received but India cannot afford to deviate from the stand taken.

Item No.(16). Report of the Secretary General on one day's pay proposal.

In the last session of the Economic and Social Council India's Alternate Delegate Mr. Kripalani made it clear that

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India will not find it possible to participate in the Scheme. The Government of India see no reason to alter this view.

Item No.(17). Progress Report of the Secretary General on implementation of the General Assembly resolution 58 on U.N.R.R.A. Advisory Social Welfare Functions transferred to the United Nations.

1. A reference was received from the Secretary General and a reply was sent saying India was not in immediate need of availing herself of the Social Training Programme. Later on, the Indian Liaison Officer with the United Nations was asked to let us know whether any vacancies could be allotted to India for the training of Social welfare workers. The Indian Liaison Officer replied that there were no vacancies available but that some of the countries were not likely to avail themselves of the vacancies allotted to them and that India might therefore be able to get 5 seats. He asked for the names of 5 persons. The Government of India are selecting the names which it is hoped, will be communicated to the Secretary General shortly.

2. The Secretary General's Progress report has not yet been received by the Government of India. If it raises any new points of importance to India, instructions should be asked for by telegram.

Item No.(18). Application of Hungary for membership of U.N.E.S.CO.

Other Ex enemy countries like Austria and Italy are already members of U.N.E.S.C.O. India has no objection to Hungary becoming a member.

Item No.(19). World Calendar.

The Government of India feel that this is not a matter of immediate importance and that the consideration of this item should be deferred for the time being as more important question have to be tackled now.

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Item No.(20). Report of Committee on negotiations with the specialised agencies.

India is not a member of the Committee. The meetings of this Committee will take place during the Council Session and the Committee will report to the Council towards the end of the Session. The Delegation may ask for any instructions if necessary.

Item No.(21). Report of the Council N.G.O. Committee.

India is not a member of this Committee. This Committee will report to the Council during the session.

The various non governmental organisations apply to the Economic & Social Council for the grant of Consultative status and their applications are considered by this Committee and recommendations made to the Council.

The Secretary General has asked the Government of India to give their openion regarding the status of the All India Women's Conference which has applied for consultative status. A reply is being sent. But if the application comes before the Council, it may be supported on the analogy of the American Federation of Labour which has been granted consultative status although it is a national organisation.

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Item No.(22) Arrangements for Cooperation with Trusteeship Council on matters of common concern. Report of Joint Committee of six.

The report of this Committee has not yet been received. The Delegation should telegraph a summary of the report of the Committee of Six when instructions will be issued if necessary.

Item No.(23). Report on guarantees of World Trade Union Rights.

The meeting of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva is considering this question and will be sending a Report to the Council. As the recommendations of the I.L.O. will only be available at the time of the Council Session,

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the Delegation should ask for instructions. The Labour Department of the Government of India are being asked to send us a copy of this Report as soon as they receive it. If the report is received in time, the Government of India will send of their own accord, such instructions as may appear necessary.

Item No.(24). Report of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment.

The Committee is still sitting in Geneva and there is no indication of the time when its report will be received. In any case, it is unlikely that we shall be able to complete examination of it before the end of the ensuing session of the Economic Council and the Delegation should ~~be instructed to~~ ask for postponement of consideration of the report until the following session.

Item No.(25). Report on the International Timber Conference.

This was the first regional conference of European countries held in Czechoslovakia. We have not received a report of the Conference. If any point of interest to India emerges from the report, the Delegation should ask for instructions.

Item No.(26). Consideration of following proposals of International Cooperative Alliance :- creation by the United Nations of an authority responsible to Economic & Social Council for administration of World Oil Resources beginning with Middle East Oil Reserves by and with the consent of States involved.

No relevant papers are available. The delegation will, if necessary, telegraph for instructions.

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Item No.(27). /Convention for suppression, circulation and traffic obsene publications of 12th Sept.1923.) Transfer to United Nations functions and powers previously exercised by the League of Nations under International connections for suppression of traffic in women and children of 30th Sept, 1921 and 11th Oct., 1933 and International/

The United Nations have assumed many powers formerely exercised by the League of Nations. No brief appears necessary.

Item No.(28) Rules of Procedure of Council Commissions.

This item came up at the last session of the Council but consideration was postponed to this session. No brief was given to our delegation to the last session nor does any appear necessary for the ensuing session.

Item No.(29). 1948 Provisional Programmes.

The provisional programme has not yet been received. No directions are necessary on this item.

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